UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/682,037	10/10/2003	Gudmundur Hafsteinsson	3535-0129P	7997

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BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH
PO BOX 747
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747

EXAMINER
TO, BAOQUOC N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

DATE MAILED: 02/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/682,037	HAFSTEINSSON ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Baoquoc N To	2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>*12 May 2004*</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>*03/12/2004*</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-14 are pending in this application.

Information Disclosure Statement

2.   The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 03/12/2004. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Objections

3.   Claims 1-10 and 12-14 are objected to because of the following informalities: Missing (comma(s), period(s), semi-colon(s) or and conjunction(s)) at the ending of these sentences. Appropriate correction is required.

Claims 6-13 are object to because of the following informalities: claims 6-13 are depended on any preceding claims which are lacked antecedent and basic only if all of the recited depended claims are depended on claim 1. Please indicate in which of the claims of 6-13 are depended on in avoiding antecedent basic problem. For the purpose of examination, the examiner will interprets claims from 6-13 are depended on claims 1 which is the broadest claim which do not have antecedent basic problem. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.   Claims 1-6 and 8-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Day et al. (Pub. No. US 2002/0194227 A1).

Regarding on claim 1, Day teaches a method for communicating between a transmitting device and a receiving device, wherein the communication comprising conversion of a source data in a first format as output from the transmitting device into a second, device-specific format to be received by the receiving device, said method comprising the steps of inline:

Receiving data in the first format from the server (form importing and exporting files on a PC or server) (page1, paragraph 003);

Where the conversion is a two step process and is comprised of at least the following two separated steps (the system transforms a document encoded in a language including presentation style determination attributes from a first format to a different second format) (page 1, paragraph 0006):

Converting the data from the first format into an intermediate, device independent, standardized format using content-specific conversion rules, manually created for each application, relating to the first format to the intermediate format ((the input document processor transforms a received input document in a first format by parsing the input document and collating elements of the input document into a hierarchically document structure) (page 1, paragraph 0006) and (the menu provides

the wide range of user selectable template documents appropriate for particular

document transformation processes and enables a user to enter particular

transformation parameters for a selected control information template document) (page

5, paragraph 0039)), and

Converting the data in the intermediate format into a device-specific,

second format using general rules relating the intermediate format to the device-

specific, second format (the system employs a transformation processor for

transforming the intermediate document structure into an output document with the

desired presentation style of a second format in response to the transformation

parameters) (page 1, paragraph 0006), and

Forwarding the data in the second format to the client (outputting the conversion)

(page 5, paragraph 0037).

Regarding on claim 2, Day teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the

source data is translated or preprocessed into a general or legal format prior to the

conversion by associating the data in the first format with general rule relating to the

general or legal format (the input document processor transforms a received input

document in a first format by parsing the input document and collating elements of the

input document into a hierarchically document structure) (page 1, paragraph 0006).

Regarding on claim 3, teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the said

content-specific selection rules insert content-dependent hints into the intermediate,

device-independent format which may be used by the general conversion rules in later

steps to improve the quality of the general device-specific conversion (mapping rules and syntaxes) (page 2, paragraph 0021).

Regarding on claim 4, teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the general conversion from the said intermediate format into a device specific, second format is performed over more than one conversion step by associating the data in the intermediate format with general conversion rules of more than one set of conversion rules (mapping rules and syntax rules) (page 2, paragraph 0021).

Regarding on claim 5, teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the general conversion from the said intermediate format into a device specific, second format is performed in two conversion steps as follow:

First converting the intermediate device-independent data format into a general version of a specific type of markup language data format (the adaptive conversion system enables dynamic conversion of a document (in SGML or another format), originally created for desktop viewing, to produce a document for viewing on a Personal Data Assistance (PDA) device, PC, TV, cellular phone or other phone or palm pilot, for example) (page 2, paragraph 0016);

Next converting the data in said general version of a specific type of markup language data format into a device-specific version of a specific type of markup language data format (in SGML or another format), originally created for desktop viewing, to produce a document for viewing on a Personal Data Assistance (PDA) device, PC, TV, cellular phone or other phone or palm pilot, for example) (page 2, paragraph 0016).

Regarding on claim 6, teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the conversion from the legal format to the device-independent, standardized format is based on transformation built using a development, perhaps with a graphical user interface (GUI) (the menu provides the wide range of user selectable template documents appropriate for particular document transformation processes and enables a user to enter particular transformation parameters for a selected control information template document) (page 5, paragraph 0039).

Regarding on claim 8, teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the intermediate standardized, device-independent format is XML-based.

Regarding on claim 9, the method recited in claim 1, wherein the transmitting device is a database and wherein the first format is a format of the device (server) (page 1, paragraph 003).

Regarding on claim 10, Day teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the transmitting device is a WEB server and wherein the first format is a source format of WEB servers (SGML, XML, HTML or other markup language) (page 2, paragraph 0017).

Regarding on claim 11, Day teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the receiving device is a mobile device with Internet capabilities equipped with a browser and wherein the second format is suitable for display in the browser (in SGML or another format), originally created for desktop viewing, to produce a document for viewing on a Personal Data Assistance (PDA) device, PC, TV, cellular phone or other phone or palm pilot, for example) (page 2, paragraph 0016).

Regarding on claim 12, Day teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the

receiving device is a WEB server and wherein the second format is a source format is

WEB servers (XML output format document) (page 5, paragraph 0037).

Regarding on claim 13, Day teaches the method recited in claim 1, wherein the

request for data concerns data from more than one data source (importing from PC or

server) (page 1, paragraph 0003).

Claim 14 is rejected under the same reason as to claim 1, in addition, Day also

discloses a database for storing and retrieving a conversion scheme (page 2, paragraph

0021).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Day et al.

(Pub. No. US 2002/0194227 A1) in view of Eck (Pub. No. US 2002/0129059 A1)

Regarding on claim 7, Day does not explicitly teach the legal format is XML.

However, Eck teaches in the background of the invention "the trading partners are

converting from their internal application XML, as a common means of communication,.

The receiving trading partner is converting received XML into a format that is compatible

with its internal application, which in many cases is a flat file or database system" (page

2, paragraph 0002). This suggests converting from one format to a XML format and

from the XML to the second format. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Day's system to include the converting from one format to a XML format and from the XML to the second format as taught by Eck in order to provide an uniform language to convert data for appropriate format for processing.

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US. Pre-grant Publication(s)

Jeannette et al. (Pub. No. US 2003/0121001 A1)   Date: 06/26/2003.

Narayanan et al. (Pub. No. US 2003/0046422 A1)   Date: 03/06/2003.

Kuo et al. (Pub. No. US 2004/0107244 A1)   Date: 06/03/2004.

Block et al. (Pub. No. US 2003/00378038 A1)   Date: 02/20/2003.

US. Patent

Guck (Patent No. 5,848,415)   Patent date: 12/08/1998.

Koike et al. (Patent No. 6,742,181 B1) Patent date: 05/25/2004.

These references have the same concept of converting from one to an intermediate format and from the intermediate format to the second format utilizing rules. In the broadest interpretations, all of these can be used to rejects claims 1, 14 and some of the other dependant claims.

Contact Information

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Baoquoc N. To whose telephone number is at 571-272-4041 or via e-mail BaoquocN.To@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday: 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached at 571-272-4107.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.
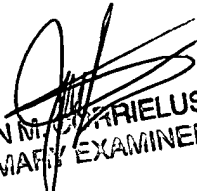
Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follow:

(703) 872-9306 [Official Communication]

Baoquoc N. To
Feb 2, 2005

JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER